

AMENDED PROSPECTUS—SITE AND DESIGN,
U.S. BORDER STATION DERBY LINE, VT

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, appropriations are authorized to meet expanded scope requirements including additional site area, site development and design of the U.S. Border Station project in Derby Line, VT, a 51,159 gross square foot facility on a 23.25 acre site with 8 inside and 100 outside parking spaces, at an additional site and design cost of \$2,880,000 (site and design cost of \$4,270,000 were previously authorized), management and inspection cost of \$3,740,000, and an estimated construction cost of \$26,519,000 (estimated construction cost of \$6,120,000 were previously authorized), for a combined estimated total project cost of \$43,529,000, a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution. This resolution amends a Committee resolution dated July 21, 2004.

AMENDED PROSPECTUS—SITE AND DESIGN,
U.S. BORDER STATION, WARROAD, MN

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, appropriations are authorized to meet expanded scope requirements including additional site area, site development and design of the U.S. Border Station project in Warroad, MN, a 50,120 gross square foot facility on a 10.44 acre site with 5 inside and 22 outside parking spaces, at an additional site and design cost of \$2,496,000 (site and design cost of \$1,837,000 were previously authorized), management and inspection cost of \$3,798,000, and an estimated construction cost of \$35,664,000, for a combined estimated total project cost of \$43,795,000, a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution. This resolution amends a Committee resolution dated July 21, 2004.

DESIGN—DONNA-RIO BRAVO PORT OF ENTRY,
DONNA, TX

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, appropriations are authorized for the design of a border station in Donna, Texas, of 170,528 gross square feet with 112 outside parking spaces, at a design cost of \$3,726,000, for which a prospectus is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

There was no objection.

MILITARY TRIBUNALS

(Ms. FOXX asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to highlight the hypocrisy of the Democrats and their so-called agenda for the war on terror. They have said much, yet done nothing; and actions speak louder than words.

One of the most critical programs in winning the global war on terror is military tribunals for known and suspected terrorists. Military tribunals for enemy combatants are commonsense justice and need to be instituted for just this reason.

Under the Uniform Code of Military Justice, terrorists would be allowed the opportunity to mount a full defense, certain statements obtained through interrogation would not be admissible, and they would be provided a defense

counsel, one with clearance to review classified information on the terrorists' behalf.

But to afford terrorists the rights to review classified information for their defense is irresponsible and would only put our troops in jeopardy. I was shocked to learn that when the U.S. Supreme Court handed down its Hamdan ruling, providing foreign terrorists the same rights and privileges as Americans tried by a jury composed of the very people they want to kill, the Democratic leadership hailed this as a "triumph for the rule of law."

Mr. Speaker, giving the President the authority and legal framework for trying known and suspected terrorists must be granted if we are serious in bringing terrorists to justice and winning the global war on terror.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2005, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

DROUGHT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. OSBORNE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. OSBORNE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to show three drought monitors that have occurred in recent years. The first one actually is a drought monitor for August of 2002, and of course the brown and the red areas show extreme drought; yellow is fairly severe.

You see most of the western United States was engulfed in a drought in 2002. Now we look fast forward to September of 2006, this month, and we see much the same picture: many of the same States, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, South Dakota, New Mexico, Arizona on up into North Dakota. So, Mr. Speaker, what we are looking at now is the sixth year of severe drought in essentially the same parts of the United States.

So this cumulative drought, in many cases by most estimates surpasses the Dust Bowl years of the 1930s in terms of its severity. We don't have top soil blowing away like we had in 1930s because we put in some conservation practices, we don't have as much exposed ground. But by the same token, the impact on agriculture has been much the same as it was during that devastating period in the 1930s.

The precipitation levels over the last several years have been remarkable. These are some cities in the State of Nebraska, and the precipitation you see here, Grand Island, Nebraska minus 27 inches, Hastings minus 27, Carney minus 27, and on and on. And this is true not just of Nebraska, but all of the cities and communities in this area.

So we have seen the ground water levels in many cases declining. Reservoirs are now 15 to 25 percent full

where they normally would be this time of year 50, 60, 70, sometimes 80 times full. Our pastures are burned up, so right now in the feed lots we have 15 to 20 percent more cattle than we normally would have at this time of year because there are no pastures to graze so the ranchers have had to put their cattle in feed lots so they can be fed and not have to graze out on those pastures already burned up.

Many would say, well, you have crop insurance, so why don't you rely on that? Well, the problem is that for each year of drought, it reduces the amount of production that a farmer has, and each year that production goes down means that they can purchase less crop insurance. So after 5 or 6 straight years, you are now able to purchase much less crop insurance than you could 5 or 6 years ago. So as a result, the insurance is not adequate. And of course everyone understands, most people know that most livestock producers have no crop insurance, they have no safety net. So the livestock people are truly suffering at this point.

So we had some drought assistance in the years 2002, 2004, we had some offsets, we were able to get it from the Conservation Security Program. That offset is no longer available. So we are in really tough shape. We are scratching and looking for someplace to get some drought assistance.

Mr. Speaker, I think everyone realizes that for natural disasters, whether it be a wildfire, whether it be a Hurricane Katrina, hundreds of millions of dollars, billions of dollars actually, floods, tornadoes, earthquakes, we as a Nation respond very quickly. But a drought is something that is ongoing. It is slow, it is assumed that it is not quite a natural disaster, and yet these people are suffering every bit as much as those who have suffered an earthquake, a fire, a flood.

So we urge that the House take a look at this. We think that this is important, we think that time is running out, and we urge close scrutiny by Members of the House and the Senate as well to see if we can't do something before this year is out to help this situation that is in extremely severe drought.

DR. GIRIJA ROY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I rise this evening to honor a dear friend, the late Dr. Girija Roy. I want to honor Dr. Roy as a man who exemplified the realization of the American Dream. With his passing, the Indian American community is devoid of one of its finest citizens.

Mr. Speaker, the many accomplishments Dr. Roy achieved over the course of his lifetime serve as a testament to his unwavering commitment to the service of others.

Dr. Roy was born in Kothwan, a small village in the Indian state of Bihar. In 1971, after earning his degree from Ranchi Veterinary College, he immigrated to the United States with a mere \$7 in his pocket. He found employment with the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in New York.

After his successful completion of an equivalency examination, Dr. Roy was hired by the Rahway Animal Hospital in New Jersey. In 1977, he purchased that same hospital. He would later acquire two additional veterinary hospitals in New Jersey and established the Central Jersey Emergency Clinic, an after-hours emergency room for animals.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Roy's son Pryia fondly conveyed his deep love for animals, stating that he believed "animals were capable of bringing joy to a person that humans cannot." His professional life was dedicated to the care of the countless animals that visited his hospital as well as providing comfort to their owners.

Mr. Speaker, I want to mention that Dr. Roy's commitment to service existed throughout his personal life. He was the head of the Bihar Jharkhand Association of North America called B-JANA. In 1999, under his leadership, B-JANA was able to raise a significant sum for the widows of India's Kargill War. Later that year, the Orissa Cycle ravaged India, resulting in a great loss of human life and property, and, again, B-JANA willingly lent a hand by collecting clothes for the survivors of the disaster.

I mention B-JANA, but that was just the beginning of Dr. Roy's involvement in numerous social and political activities both within the Asian Indian community as well as mainstream America. He was a regular at Indian cultural festivals such as Navratri and Devali that occur this time of year. He became very much involved in the political empowerment of the Indian community in central New Jersey, the effort to register voters, run Indian Americans for political office, and get young Indian Americans involved in politics.

Dr. Roy always felt that Indian Americans like himself, who were enormously successful in the United States, should give something back to the community, and he was generous both with his time as well as financially. I can't emphasize enough how much he influenced me and made me understand how important it was to give back. And he, of course, always was there when I needed help both politically as well as personally.

Although I am deeply saddened by Dr. Roy's death, I am grateful for the opportunity to have known a man of such great character. He was equally as passionate about providing assistance for those in need halfway around the world in his native India as he was comforting a worried pet owner sitting in the waiting room of one of his New Jersey animal hospitals.

Dr. Roy was a true humanitarian whose work has touched the lives of countless people, and with his passing we have all suffered a great loss.

□ 2115

HOOPS FOR HOPE

Mr. HULSHOF. Mr. Speaker, I rise to take my Special Order at this time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the gentleman from Missouri is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. HULSHOF. Mr. Speaker, I wish to report upon a recent event which was refreshingly bipartisan that succeeded in advancing humanitarian causes and personal fitness, all in the same event. There were no political speeches. It was simply a group coming together from different political perspectives. I am speaking of the eighth annual Hoops For Hope, the intense athletic contest between select Members of this venerable institution and a representative team from the seemingly infinite number of registered lobbyists.

Our bipartisan bicameral group of eight, small in size and stature, took the court against an all-star team of superior athletes. On paper, Mr. Speaker, my colleagues, our undermanned, overmatched band, should have never even been in the same building as our foe. But as they say on ESPN SportsCenter, that's why they play the game.

Suffice it to say that this impressive and gleaming trophy suggests the outcome of the game. Yes, we Members defeated the lobbyists 44-39.

But the true winners are the kids of the D.C. area and beyond who will benefit through three extremely worthwhile charities: Hill Help, Horton's Kids, and the Luke Tiahrt Foundation. The moneys raised from this cause will help provide comprehensive service to underserved kids in an effort to improve the quality of each child's daily life and enhance each child's desire and ability to succeed academically. This is through money raised to go to tutoring, to participate in community service projects, summer camp and mentoring.

This annual event, Hoops For Hope, was the brainchild of Paul Miller, President of the American League of Lobbyists, and our former colleague from New York, Mr. Quinn.

The first game 8 years ago generated about \$7,500 for charity. After this most recent event the other night, the cumulative total has exceeded \$260,000. Over a quarter of a million dollars have been raised during the life of this charitable event.

There was some concern expressed earlier, I admit, concerning the scandal surrounding a high-profile lobbyist as to whether the game would even go forward this year. Well, the American League of Lobbyists passed a code of ethics in 1987 in order to help preserve

and advance the public trust in the democratic process. Paul Miller, who was instrumental in this game and this cause, has so passionately advocated for lobbying reform in several congressional hearings before the other body and our own.

Let me say a special thank you to that band of eight: Senator THUNE from South Dakota, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. LARSEN), the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE), the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. KIND), the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SHIMKUS), the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. TIAHRT) and the dean of our group, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. OXLEY), who is retiring after serving this institution so venerably. In fact, Mr. OXLEY was inducted into the Hoops for Hope Hall of Fame; and, as I remarked to the crowd then, Mr. OXLEY's belief about basketball is if it feels like leather, shoot it. We will miss Mr. OXLEY's on-court antics.

I want to thank Roll Call and George Washington University for their instrumental role as far as making a very successful eighth annual Hoops for Hope.

I invite my teammates on both sides of the aisle to share in the spoils of victory. I mentioned this to some of my teammates. This trophy can be an impressive office decoration. It certainly is a unique conversation starter or simply a gaudy hood ornament.

UNDERMINING EFFORTS TO FIGHT TERRORISM

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take my Special Order speech at this time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the gentleman from Washington is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, we learned yesterday of a new intelligence assessment that confirms what the common sense of the American people concluded some time ago: The war in Iraq has undermined our efforts to fight terrorism.

The national intelligence estimate says the Iraq war has made terrorism worse on a global scale. The Iraq war has made the world more dangerous. These conclusions come from the agencies and specialists who work to keep America safe by keeping leaders informed of the latest verifiable information.

The intelligence assessment is sobering, but the White House and Republican response is staggering in its total denial of the truth. Faced with newspaper accounts of the new intelligence report in the New York Times and the Washington Post, the White House immediately issued a denial. They went so far as to have their appointees repeat the often-heard misstatement that significant progress is being made in Iraq.

Violence is the only thing that Iraq has more of today. More than 200 people have been killed in Iraq since the